AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Interesting Debate in the House.

DEFENCE OF CATHOLICITY.

KNOW BOTHINGISH ON THE ADVANCE,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT PLATESBURG.
Mr. Fisz, (whig) of N. Y., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a Custom House, Post Office, and Court House, at Plattsburg, N. Y. Referred to the

Committee on Commerce.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD HILL.

Mr. RUSE, (dem.) of Texas, moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be printed and referred to the special committee on the Pacific Railroad. Agreed to.

Mr. Bapum, (whig) of N. C., moved to take up the bill for increasing the compensation of Congressmen and United States Judges.

SALE OF ROCK ISLAND

And United States Judges.

Mr. Shields, (dem.) of Ill., asked the indulgence of the Senator of North Carolina to enable him to bring in a bill authorising the sale of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes. Granted.

Mr. Smille then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, which gives settlers a pre-emption to a small portion of land. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Badden renewed his motion to take up the Compensation bill.

Mr. Badden renewed his motion to take up the Compensation bill.

Mr. Brenhead—If the Judicial Reform bill be postponed for anything, I desire that the Bounty land Soldiers bill be taken up.

The Compensation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Gillares, (whig) of Conn., said, the members residing at the remotest point receive one hundred and sixty times more mileage than those living nearest the seat of government. Had there oeen a plan to make a fair system of public mileage in connection with the proposed increase I should glady have accepted it. The times are hard all over the country, and the people are not thought of, while Congress was feathering its ewn nest. If members of the State Legislature can live on from two to four dollars a day, I don't see why the members of Congress can't live on eight dollars. If the State Judges can get along with two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars a year, why can't the Judges of the United States couries get along for four thousand to four thousand five hundred? After the demonstrations of the last Congress upon the Kansas and Nebraska bill I think the members ought too much.

Mr. Badden—I am surprised at the remarks of the State the their the secator from Connection.

Kansas and Nebraska bill I think the members ought to be satisfied that they already receive enough, if not too much.

Mr. Badder—I am surprised at the remarks of the Senater from Connecticut. I hope those who think the present per diem allowance is sufficient compensation for their services will, as homorable men, vote against the bill. I think my services are worth mere, and I rate those of other Senators as highly as my own. I don't see why the Senator should bring into this discussion the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or the Fugitive Slave law. I voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and my reasons for doing so were given on the floor of this Senate. I am responsible for them only to my constituents and my Maker. If we introduce these irritating and agitating subjects upon every occasion, whether relevant or irrelevant, we shall have discussion enough. I abandoned a profitable practice to serve my country, and although not extravagant, it takes three thousand collars a year in addition to my compensation to defray my expenses. I do not regret that service, but the country should make a fair remuneration.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig.) of Del., thought the compensation of the members of Congress inadequate. He said their pay was about equal to that of one of the pages of the Senate, and half that of the messengers of the Senate. I would not vote to increase my own compensation, but should vote to increase the compensation of the Senate. Mr. Toucer, (dem...) of Conn., differed from his coleague. He thought it bad policy to pay public servants too small wages.

The further consideration of the subject was post-poned until to-morrow, at half past twelve.

REFORM OF THE PUDICIARY.

The consideration of the Judicial Reform bill was then resumed.

Mr. Chase's amendment to reduce the number of

esumed.

Mr. Chase's amendment to reduce the number of he Judges, and Mr. Geyer's motion to strike out the rest section, were rejected.

Mr. Douglas's substitute was then read by sections, or the purpose of perfecting it, and then postponed until Monday next for final action.

THE BOUNTY LAND ELL.

The bill to extend the provisions of the Bounty Land still was then taken up.

bill was then taken up.

A discussion arose as to whether the compensation
should be made by the bill to those who were in the
service of the States, but not of the general govern-

ment.
Mr. Toonns, (dem.,) of Ga., maintained that the Governors of States had the right to decide whether the constitutional exigency had arisen which justified their placing troops in command of the President of the United States.

nited States.

Mr. Cass opposed the doctrine.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive ession, and at the close of it adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1855.

NEBRASKA MATTERS. Mr. Gippings, of Nebraska, introduced bills to establish post routes, protect the proprietors of towns, and tracts in that territory. Referred.

TAUNTON RIVER IMPROVEMENT. Mr. CROCKER, (whig) of Mass., introduced a bill making appropriations for continuing the improvement of the Taunton river. Referred to the Committee on Com-

THE CONSCLAR SYSTEM The House took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic

and consular system of the United States.

Mr. Perkins, (dem.) of La., who reported it from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained its provisions, and said the pension roll of Great Britain was not more corrupting in its effects than the operation of our diplomatic and consular system. There are instances where individuals receive \$20,000 for doing no more duty than others, who receive scarcely a support. We took our system from that of England, sixty-five years ago. It has remained unchanged, while England has modified hers five or six times. Every other government has adapted its system to the peculiarities of the age. The bill changes the title of charge d'affaires, or minister resident, to minister plenipotentiary, in order to preserve equality of rank with the ministers of other countries, near the government to shich our ministers are accredited, and for the purpose of having direct access to these courts, in order to preserve equality of rank with the ministers of other countries, near the government to which our ministers are accredited, and for the purpose of having direct access to those courts. The bill proposes to abolish outfits. The custom has been to give \$9,000 outfit, which is often spent before the minister starts on his journey, this added to the same amount annual salary, and \$2,500 inst, makes \$20,000 as one year's salary, should the minister not stay abroad longer than that time. Such offices are too often conferred by Presiden as rewards for partizan services. Another proposed reformlis to withhold pay when services are not rendered. No minister is to aboent himself from his post for more than ten days. Under this bill there will be no more roving commissions to partizans and favorites; they cannot spend the nummer in flussia and the winter in Italy. We will hear no more of disquiet by the assembling of American ministers abroad. The bill, however, allows them the full range of the countries to which they may be severally sent. Another provision is to appoint a secretary to every legation to perform the elected duty, take care of the archives, and to act in the absence of the a Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained its provisions and said the pension roll of Great Britain was not more corrupting in its effects than the operation of our diplo

lives. If, he said, by the Providence of God, the Bishop of Rome should possess himself of an army with the view of invading the territory of the United States, or assalling the rights of our country, he would find no more earnest antagonists than in the Roman Catholics. If I should not be here to vote supplies for our army, and too old to take part in the battle, I would be found in the privacy of my chamber, or at the foot of the altar, imploring God for the safety of my country and the defeat of the invaders. (Applause, which Mr. Orr, the chairman, checked, reminding gantlemen it was unbecoming in a deliberative assembly.)

Mr. CLASDLER resumed: If the spirit of conquest should seize on the wearer of the spirit of conquest should seize on the wearer of the spirit of conquest should seize on the wearer of the tiars, and he should seek to subjugate italy, provoking the arms of other nations against his own State, I would look on the chances of the defeat of his army as coolly and complacently as on the mischlevous schemes of any other ambitious monarch. This was his belief, and fully and openly asserted by every Bishop in the United States. In proof of which he read from the writings of Bishops England, Kendrick, Hughes, Spalding, Troy, and others. He secound to utter less than the whole truth, and referred to other times, when the Pope dethroned kings, but cally when it was required By existing constitutious or compacts for the benefit and at the Instance of the governed. In the language of Bishop England, "God never gave the Pope any temporal power to depose kings, or interfere with political concerns; and any rights which the successor of St. Peter claims for that purpose must be derived from some other source." He condemned the inequality in citizens which Know Nothings seek to establish, saying, if this shall be done, it would not be long before that class will demand, as a boon, what freemen claim, and in conclusion said, "with my hand on my heart and my eyes towards heaven with reverence, I appeal to Go

The Judiciary Bill in the Senate-Tendency to Centralisation-Reduction of the Number of Judges-Soldiers of 1812 on the Floor of the Senate-Per Diem and Mile-

lative body is now under discussion in the Senate of the United States. I mean the judiciary question. Nor is it necessary for me to compliment the judiciary of our whole world is its best eulogy. To it the people look for safely and protection when political excitement and party zeal may override the barriers and destroy the balthe government. It is the bulwark of our liberties, and the question of alteration, innovation or reform in this department, I say, is the most important which can be

brought before our Congress.

The judiciary bill now before the Senate, proposes ast and material changes in the present system. Now the Judges of the Supreme Court are selected from the the Judges of the supreme Court are selected from the nine several districts of the country, and the court, consequently, embodies the representative principle, by which all sections and all interests of our wide spread republic are represented upon the Supreme Bench. The new bill proposes a centralization of the court at Washington, the judges being entirely relieved from chi cuit duty. Destroy the district system, and the Judges would necessarily be appointed from the States wielding the greatest influence in the election of the President having the appointing power. Soon a few of the large States would possess the entire suprems judicial tribunal, and the great influence now beneficially exercised by it would, at least, be jeoparded. Mr. Chase of Ohio, proposed an amendment, providing for the reduction of the number of justices to six, including the Chief Justice, should they be relieved from circuit duty. Mr. Chase supported his amendment by sound argument and incontrovertible facts, but the whole matter was again laid over till to day. When Congress breaks up the present judicial system, it should be after much deliberation, and with some unanimity of sentiment, and with a certainty that the change is not for the worse.

On motion of Mr. Cass, yesterlay, the soldiers of the war of 1512 were admitted on the floor of the Senate; and great numbers availed themselves of the privilege and crowded in, seeming to appreciate fully the compliment.

In the Honae of Bepresentatives, a motion was made to nine several districts of the country, and the court, con

and crowded in, seeming to appreciate fully the compliment.

In the Honse of Representatives, a motion was made to allow a member of Congress, who had never left home for Washington, his per diem and mileage pay; but the monstrous character of the motion smothered it without an effort. There are precedents for allowing the per diem, where the member elected, never appeared and qualified; but this is the first effort of adding the mileage. The next motion will be for per diem to those who were willing to serve the people, and would have done so, but for defeat at the ballot box.

In the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Alex. Lawrence et al. vs. Chas. Minturn, the facts of which I gave you in a previous letter. The Court feeded that a vessel seaworthy, when the cargo was stored below the deck, would be considered seaworthy with a cargo on deck, if placed there by the consent of the shippers; and in the event of the deck cargo being thrown overboard in stress of weather, the shippers were not entitled to an average, nor were the owners liable on a charge of the unseaworthiness of their vessel. The Judgment of the court below giving 225,000 damages was reversed, and the libel ordered to be dismissed with costs.

The Committee of Soldiers of the War of 1812, held a meeting last evening and determined to press upon the attention of Congress, a general pension law for the benefit of all the surviving soldiers of that war, and the widows and children of those deceased. This is to be in addition to the bounty land act.

Wassunoton, Jan. 9, 1855.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1855. The President's Leveet-Grisi and Mario's Appearance

The Pyne Troupe Expected, dc., dc.
The levees of the President and such of the Cabinet as have families residing here, commence this week, and their advent will probably be the signal for starting balls and parties, which as yet have been in the vocative. Ineeed, so far this winter no private balls have come off at all, and, beyond the official spreads, very few dinner parties. The President generally, once a week feeds a ertain number of members of Congress and their wives together with such private citizens as he may fancy. Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has given a dinner to the Cabinet, and some of the Cabinet have recipro cated. These reunions are very pleasant affairs; and certainly, if politicians fight in Congress, and the Cabi-net spar amongst themselves, they have the good taste to hide their feelings in public, and endeavor to make each other as agreeable as possible. This is the portion of Washington life which renders the place so fascinating

each other as agreeable as possible. This is the portion of Washington life which renders the place so fascinating to those who choose to thus enjoy it. A person who aveids the social intercourse of this city, only sees it in its most repugnant and meagre light.

Grisl and Mario appeared at the National theatre last night, in "Norma." Although the price of the tickets—36 for the parquet and first ther of boxes, and \$1 for the two galleries—gave the house the appearance somewhat of "an inverted aper," the mass of the audience being in the galleries, yet there was, on the whole, a fine as semblage, and the demi-full dress of the ladies showed it off to great advantage. All the distinguished persons now in the city were present. The President and Cabinet coupled the centre box, and General Scott sat beside Mr. Pierce. The facultable Miss Courts, of course, was on hand, and her invariable sign, in the shape of a bouquet, lay on the velvet rail of the stage box she had invested \$50 for Grisl scarcely came up to the expectations of those who had not heard her before; whilst Mario evidently suffered under a huskiness which at times was painfully evident. Susini and Donovant, if the truth must be told, were the favorites. At the close of the opera, Miss Courts threw her bouquet to Grisl, and there was quite a funny bit of pantomime in Mario's efforts to force the foral othering into the unwilling Norma's hands.

It is understood Grisl and Mario have engaged their passage in the steamer of the Tth inst., the engagement with Mr. Hackett having been terminated thus suddenly in consequence of Mario's health.

All Washington is anxisus to know if the Pyne operatroupe is to be here this winter. They should come at once, for the last month of the short session is usually the gayest, and even such attractions as Miss Pyne can scarcely compete successfully with balls and parties.

CORRESSONDENCE OF OTHER PAPERS.

[Semi-official—Letter grown F. J. Grund.]

The Turiff Bill—Opposition to the Measure-Return of Mr. Buchanan in the Syring—Probable Changes in our Corpe Piolomachyue Abroad—neitheonics of our Present Munctionaries Abroad—The Strake for Caba—The Acquisition of the Litand, made a Presidentical Question—Opposition to the Acquisition in Virginia and South Carolina—The Rejection of the Dominican Treety.

Treety.
On Tuesday next it is understood that the Tariff bill On Theselay next it is understood that the Tariff bill of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means will be introduced in the House of Representatives, and then you must expect a fight for at least a month before the refractory democrats from Fennsylvania and other Northern States shall have yielded up their opposition to it. The probability is the bill will pass the House of Representatives, after a hard struggle; but it is not certain that there will be time left to pass the bill through the Senate. There is no previous question in that body, and them is, consequently, a most excellent chance of a long talk, which may not be over on the 4th of Maych next.

The principal difficulty in the passage of the bill consists in the deviation from the bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill of the Committee on Ways and Means seemed to be framed after an abstract principle; that of the Secretary is adapted to the wants of the Country, and is far less radical in the changes it proposes to introduce into the tartif of 1546.

or die on the floor of the body than surrender. They know that if they prevent a bill from passing now, it is unlikely to be passed during the remaining term of Gen. Pierce's administration.

It is new asserted that Mr. Buchanan will return to the United States in the month of October, and not sooner; but I adhere to my prediction, that he will be back in April. The State cannot spare the services of so distinguished a citizen till after the next October elections; and, besides, there is no business for our legation in London, now that the Oslend Congress has adjourned, but to settle the Central American question, which has not started an inch for the last two years, and which is about to be decided practically by Col. Rinney, by means of a settlement on the Mosquite coast.

Our present corps diplomatigue will accomplish nothing in Europe. They may involve us in difficulties; but they cannot lead negotiations to a happy result. It is for this reason that a radical change in our representatives abroad will probably be effected immediately after the close of the present Congress. On the subject of Cuba, the administration is determined to be conservative, and Governor Marcy would sooner leave the State Department than promote, in the most distant manner, any measure that might lead to a forcible seizure of the island. Cuba will come in good time, of its own accord, as Mr. Calhoun used to say on the floor of the Seaste ("When the fruit shall be ripe, it will drop into our lap;" but there is no use in shaking the tree now.

Neither must all the earnestness with which the acquisition of Cuba is pressed by certain parties be looked upon as altogether intended for immediate purposes. By no means. It is only the mean takiful who is likely to make any capital out of it. It may be that the public taste, even in the South, may undergo a palpable change. Certain it is that a considerable number of the ablest men of South Carolina are opposed to the scheme, and that some of the most distinguished statesmen of Virginia share

great people.

[Correspondence of the North American.]

Washinstons, Jan. 8, 1855.

The Tariff Modificationz—The Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, unable to resist the fervor of free trade fanaticism, has consented to a compromise with the ruling faction in the House, by which he hopes to save himself from that which a democrat most abbors—a minority. His plan, submitted with his first annual report, and modified by various subsequent communications to the House, was calculated to produce \$47,000,000 of annual revenue, on the basis of the importations for 1853, or of \$40,000,000 for the average of the past six years; and provided for but two rates of duties, to wit—100 per cent. upon luxuries, and 25 per cent. on the mass of importations. He now proposes to introduce a sumptuary list, subject to an intermediate rate of duty, say 35 or 40 per cent., to include such articles as faces, certain kinds of jewelry, read; made clothing of all kinds, certain sorts of wines, as Burgundy and Tokay, cut glass, ornamental china, &c. &c. It may be assumed, with confidence, that the two wings will unite upon some scheme for the effectual repeal of all the protective features of the present act.

Academy of Music-Concert for the Benefit of The Grisl and Mario concert for the benefit of the

poor of the city of New York, was given last night at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street. The affair was gotten up by a committee of the stockholders, and the principal artists, Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signor Susini and Signor Badiall, gave their services without compensation. The seats, with the exception of those in without reserve, and the stockholders surrendered their fight under the charter to a seat on this night. boxes were sold at auction, and fifteen hundred and thirty dollars was netted in premiums. The Academy was well filled; all the seats in the parquette, par quette circle, first and second tiers, were occupied, and there was an overflow of about two hundred persons in including the Casta Dica, by Grisi; Il mio tesoro, from "Don Giovanni," by Mario; Largo al Factotum, from the "Barber," by Badiali, and Infelice o to crevedifrom "Ernani," by Susini; also Qui la Voce, from Puritani," by Grisi

usual. The gentlemen outnumbered the ladies, and the latter were not generally in full dress. The house was cold, in every sense of the word, and the artists were not enthusiastically received. Grisi's fort is not in the concert-room. She sang "Casta Diva" in an opera-cloak, and without much spirit or expression. The artists were, however, in excellent voice; and as the concert proceeded the people became more cordial in their demonstrations of applause. The orchestra, under The chief point of interest about this affair is how

much it will net for the poor; and as the most extravawe have taken some pains to get at the truth. The receipts, so far as known, last night, amounted to five thousand eight hundred dollars, including premiums. The expenses will be about eight hundred dollars. The directors demanded three hundred dellars for the house it was not properly heated nor lighted-and the incidental expenses, orchestra, printing, chorus, &c., will amount to about five hundred more. Some tickets, sold in book and music stores, are yet to be accounted for and it is safe to say that about five thousand dollars will be netted for the purpose for which the concert was

An apology was made for Signorina Denovani, who

SAFITY OF THE BRITISH SHIP PRINCE ARTHUR.--This vec-sel, supposed lost on her passage from Manila to this country, was towed into Singapore Nov 8. For particu-

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto arrived at Gibralter Dec. 12 from Santander.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION IN CALIFORNIA .- We received the following un'que announcement, enwrapped in one of our exchanges published in Calaveras county, Cali-

formia:—

A Grand Bull Fight, and a Fight Between a Bear and a Jackass will take place on Sunday next, December 10, at Mokelume Hill.—The proprietors regret that the exhibition last Sunday was not satisfactory to the public, but they pledge themselves that on the coming occasion they will give entire satisfaction. The performance will commence with a fight between two bulls, next, a woman will be introduced, who will gipt with and kill one of the wildest bulls that can be obtained from the Posada Ranch. The whole to conclude with a fight between a bear and a Jackass. Boors open at 12, and performance to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. Tickets, \$1.50.

it seems, are acknowledged in California, for the "woman" above alluded to must have been not only strong minded, but strong handed.

First Civic Basquer.-The members of the Board of Councilmen indulged themselves in a petit, sooper at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets, in celebration of their organization, on Wednesday night.
The conscript failure had a good time generally, and paid for it out of their own pockets.

ARRES." FOR GAMBLING.

Yesterday Tom Hyer and Moses Haimer were arrested by Sergeant Smith and officer habb of the Lower Police Court, on the complaint of Acop. Behrendt, who charges them with being proprietors of a gambling house in Park place, and having at this place lost. during the past five mouths, the sum of \$7,850, \(\) complainant sees on to state that he arrived here in this country in September last, and while lodging at the Shakspeare Hotel became sixk. While there a young man, whose name is unknown to him, came there any manufested great anxiety for the recovery of the sick man, tending him during his lilness with the care of a mother. When he got well, however, he brought him around the city to see the elephant, and also to the place he allegas to be kept by the prisoners in Park place, where he lost at fare, in different sums and at various times, the sum of \$1,880. The accused parties were brought before Justice Osborne, who held them for examination.

CHARGE OF PALSE PRETENCES.

A young man named Danist Meyers was arrested yes, terday, charged with having obtained \$35 from Luchus Doolittle, of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, under the following circumstances:—The complainant states that some time in October, 1863, the pri

Two men named George Wagner and George Munson, were arrested by officer Grogan, charged with having burgariously entered the dwellinghouse of Daniel Connor 146 Third avenue, by forcibly entering the premises with a cold chisel and stealing therefrom one dollars worth of property. The complainant states that on the 10th inst., he caught the prisoners coming out of his house, and saw them in the act of threwing away a chisel which corresponded exactly with the marks made on the door in entering the premises. The complainant added that on the following day he found that his bureaus had been broken open and a bracelet taken therefrom, of the value of \$5, which was found under the stairs in the same place where the chisel had been found. The prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan where they stated on their examination, that they were only guilty of the charge; that they entered the house of Mr. Connor by mistake, while looking for a friend of theirs. The magistrate thinking their story quite an unlikely one, committed them in full for trial.

GRAND LARGENY.

Officer Blewett, of the Ninth ward police, arrested man yesterday named Charles Johns, alias James Johns, charged with stealing—having entered the hall of the house of Mr. Alexander Knox, of 690 Hudson street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel, con stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel, con-sisting of overcoats, hats and an umbrella, in all valued at \$51. The complainant stated before the magistrate at Jefferson market, that yesterday he caught the pri-ioner in the act of carrying off three coate, an umbrella and sundry other articles, of the value estimated above, and handing him over to the officet had him conveyed before the magistrate. Justice Brennan fully commit-ted him for trial, in default of \$1,000 bail. CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARGERY.

Yesterday, officer Sutton, of the Third ward police, arrested a young man named William Saunders, charged with stealing \$225 from Henry Frank, a resident of Broome street. The accused was conveyed before Justice Welsh, who held him to bail to answer the charge at the Court of Sessions. The property, through the exections of the police, was recovered.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED. In the case of Dr. Abraham Gesner, charged with having forged the receipt of John Steadman for \$2,500 worth of mining stocks. Justice Osborne decided to dis-miss the complaint against the accused, who was accord-ingly liberated from bail.

City Intelligence.

deluged for several days past, was converted by the frost of Wednesday night into a firm foundation for the heavy sall of snow which we had yesterday, and for a short while there was every indication that we would have one day's good sleighing at least. But the weather moderated very considerably about noon, the weather moderated very considerably about noon, and the rapid thaw which set in, soon dispelled all the hopes that might have been entertained. We saw one or two sleighs out, taking advantage of the opportunity; but, after all, they had but a sorry time of it, joiling over the half covered pavements. The boys amused themselves, as boys generally do, by snowballing the unwilling public—bestowing their attentions, however, in a rather partial manner upon the drivers of stages and others in elevated positions. As we write, the thaw continues unabated, and we expect to return once more to our deluge of mod. Where are the Street Contractors?

AN OLD AND FAVORITE ACTOR. SENT TO THE LUNATIC ASY. LUN .- Mr. Robert Maywood, formerly an actor of some celebrity in this city, was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum. It appears that Mr. Maywood has but lately arrived from Trieste, Austria, where he had been living in great affluence with his daughter, Miss Augusta Maywood, a danseuse of some celebrity in Italy and Germany. It is said she has a villa on Lake Como worth half a million of dollars. Mr. Maywood arrived here in the ship Virginia, and nas manifested symptoms of aberation of the first things of the same of the THE LOSS OF THE STRANGE ARCTIC-MEETING OF THE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the New York bar will be held in the Common Pleas Court room on Saturday, (to morrow,) at two o'clock, to express their sympathy at the loss of three members of their profession—Edat the loss of three members of their profession—Ed-ward Sandford, Abner Benedict and Wm. Brady—who perished in the calamity which befel the ill-fated Arctic. The meeting, we understand, is for the purpose of pass-ing culogiums on those lamented gentlemen, without in-dulging in any reviews or comments upon the causes of the disaster. It is expected that the United State Grand Jury, who have had this matter under considera-tion for some time past, will furnish a presentment on the matter in a few days.

The Workmen in the Park.—It appears our reporter

was mistaken in the character of the inscriptions on th banners in the procession of unemployed workmen on must have it," it should have been "We want work," and instead of "This is our last resource," read "Our last resource," When the committee entered the Mayor's office, they were not accompanied by the crowd, who remained in the Hall, until the interview was

THE NORRIS INFANTRY-HOW OUR POLICE DRILL-SHOOT-NG STARS.—The Norris Infantry, composed of the members of the Tenth ward police, passed the HERALD office, on Wednesday afternoon, on their way from Turtle Bay, foot of Forty ninth street, where they had been confive muskets, and were accompanied by Shelton's band. They were officered as follows:—Captain, John Beed; first lieutenant, John Rodgers; second lieutenant, William Jacques; orderly sergeant, Peter Bogart; second sergeant, lieutenant, John Rodgers; second ileutenant, William Jacques; orderly sergeant, Peter Bogart, second sergeant, Josiah McCord. After contending for the prizes, they partook of an excellent dinner; at which brief speeches were made by George W. Norris, captain of the Tenth ward police, after whom the company was named, and others. Captain Norris was of ognion that the police of this city will in a few years be superior in drill and effectiveness to any police in the world. The infantry then returned to the city, and certainly marched in a manner that would have reflected credit on any military company with which we are acquainted. They were dreased in the full police uniform. It is not generally known that for some time past the police have been undergoing a very therough drill. Every time accition is called they form in regular order, and a critical gone through with every day. We understand the regular weekly drills will soon recommence at the State arenal. Should this matter receive the attention it merits, we will soon have the department in a state that will hereafter preclude the possibility of a disturbance, such as the Astor place riot, ever again occurring in the city. One portion of the drill consists in making the men strike with their clubs altogether. A force of thirty was organized to work in this manner could easily put to flight a mob of two hundred. With a well organized police department our citissus may rest assured that Park orstors can never cause another flour riot. The value of the thirty dive prizes shot for by the Norris Infantry, amounted to \$500, and were given by the citirens of the Tenth ward. Some idea of the good shooting may be obtained from the fact that out of thirty for men twenty-three men put shots in the target. They returned to the city much pleased with their excursion.

Farat Rampono Acciousrs.—A fatal raffrond accident happened on Tuesday night, at 5 P.M., on the Hudson Hiver Railroad, near Stryker's Bay. It appears that a Garman woman, and her two children, while walking on the track, were overtaken by the 5 o'clock express frain, and run over. She was instantly affled. Her remains were taken to the Twentieth ward station house, where the Cosoner held an inquest yesterday, the result of which has not yet transpired.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Nothing Done in the Crimea.

Grand Diplomatic Conference at Vienna. SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

MG PROSPECT OF PRACE. 500,000,000 francs Loan Demanded in France.

SPANISH AUXILIARIES FOR THE CRIMEA.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

&c., &c., &c.

The United States maft steamer Baltie, from Liverpool, early on Saturday morning, 30th December, arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday afternoon

Owing to the thick weather the Baltic was not seen until she was passing the Hook, when every effort was n ade to get the news from her to transmit by telegraph, but she passed in before the Seat could get near enough. Commoders M. C. Perry, United States Navy, commander of the Japan expedition, is among the passen

The Africa arrived at Liverpoot on Sunday, 24th Deember, at 12% o'clock P. M.

The Sarah Sands had put into Cork with sails danaged, and would proceed on her voyage, when repaired, without returning to Liverpool.

The Union was not telegraphed. The Cunard steamer Arabia sailed from Marseilles on

21st December, with 1,640 men of the 18th French Regiment of the line, for the Crimea. The Arabia atracted much attention at Marseilles. The event of the week is the speech of the Emperor of

France, which makes no allusion to any prospect of peace, and is followed up by a lean of five hundred milions of francs. There has been an important diplomatic conference at Vienna. The Prussian mission to Eng and proves to have been of no importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners into the British service has passed into law. Parliament has adjourned. Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged.

The Arctic exploring ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson,

has arrived at Hong Kong, on her way to England. Liverpool cotten market quiet, favoring buyers, but not quotably lower. Not much activity in the grain market, but prices are

firmly maintained. ney market unchanged. American se-

good demand, especially Virginia stock and Illinois Central bonds; Erie neglected; fair inquiry for New York Central 6's and 7's, convertible.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held on the 28th of December at Lord Westmoreland's office in Vien-na. The ambassadors of Eogland, France, Austria,

Prussia, and Russia (Prince Gortschakoff,) were to take part in the discussion. The conference is to be Lord Westmoreland being reported sick, the confer. ence, for greater convenience and privacy, will be held

in his chambers. The remaining diplomatic news is comprised in the following despatch from Vienna, dated Dec. 26 :-"Prince Gortschakoff has presented a note, which he

has received from St. Petersburg, to Count Buol. It is selleved to be nasatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia. "

Count Von Usedom, who, it may be remembered, re-cently arrived in London, charged, it was said, with a message from the Cabinet of Berlin. The general opinion was that M. Usedom was instructed to make offer on the part of Prussia, to enter into a separate treaty with the estern Powers, which should possess the advantages, without the drawbacks, of Prussia's adhering to the No indications having transpired of any such mis

bearer of an autograph letter to Queen Victoria and that his instructions are merely to watch, on the spot, the course of events. This, however, may be a sup

Our London Correspondence.

Times and the War-Opening of the French Chambers
- Speech of Louis Napoleon-The New French Loan of
Five Hundred Milliont-Spain-Miscellaneous.
We have advices from Schastopol, via St. Petersburg.

to the 20th December. Up to that date no general at tack had been made upon Sebastopol. We also learn from authentic sources that 18,000 additional troops enviable. They are suffering from disease and the inclemency of the weather, though some of the accounts are, doubtless, exaggerated. The Times came out with a ment, Lord Ragian, and the whole stuff in the Crimes. This article has created an immense sensation. Wise-acres put their finger on their nose and say that the ministry is going out. The Foreign Enlistment oill was carried (third reading) by the small majority of thirty eight. Whatever change takes place the war will be carried on with vigor.

The legislative session of the French Chambers was

opened on Tuesday last, by a speech from Napoleon III. The speech is, as usual, to the point. He returns thanks for the vote of thanks passed by the English Parliament to the French army and navy, points out the immense importance of the intimate alliance between France and England, expresses the hope that he will next year have to thank Austria and its chivalrous young Emperor for active co operation against Buseia, and then announces his intention of demanding a loan. On the 27th that loan was unanimously granted by the Legislative Assembly, which authorizes the Minister of Finance to bor-row a sum of five hundred millions of france. I subjoin the motives and terms of the loan :-

the motives and terms of the loan.—

EXPOSE OF MOTIPS.

GENTERES:—When at the commemouses of the prepart year France thought it her duty to engage in a war required for the defence of a friendly Power, and the maintenance of the squilibrium of Europe, the government demanded at the same time the material support necessary to sustain a great struggle, and the moral suport which must result to it from the assent of the country expressed through you.

You have nobly answered to the appeal by unanimously voting a loan proportioned to the necessities and previous of the moment. The resources obtained by that means have been consecrated to the object for which they were created. The produce of the emission of flentes authorised by joc chilberation of the like the bas been even more than absorbed by the development given to our forces by land and sea, and by the expenses of a war carried out on distant shores, hitherto unanown to the greatest flight of our arms.

The courage of our soldiers and of our allies has added new pages to our victories.

Against an enemy, for a long time past prepared for the struggle, and ottacked in the very heart of his power in the Black Sea, the meet glorious feats of arms have not yet berminated the war. Preverving effects are imposed on the two Gesta Fowers of the West, if they wish to obtain the triumph necessary for the accomplishment of this object, the solid and edinitie recomplishment of this object, the solid and edinitie restriction.

Taking into consideration the expenses actually

the Emperor expects with confidence from your paiotism.

Taking into consideration the expenses actually
compliance, and the military eventualities of the
compliance, and the military eventualities of the
car labe, it demands from you to carry to 500 militims
us produce to be resilized by a new loan. Less retures will not be sufficient to support in the Paut a
numerous army, and to meet all the necessities of the
truggle.

You will think, no doubt, as we do, that the expenses
of the war is the Kant ought to be especially mised by a
sen. Whatever may be the present sucritices imposed
by circumstances, the government of the Emperor, in
topping an ambilipp which yould every day for iffy and

extend itself, spares to a not distant future sacrificate which we are convinced would have been still greater. At the same time that we demand in the new law ine institude of execution whi h you have accorded to it is the former operation, the Emperor has not healtated to the former operation, the Emperor has not healtated to the former operation, the Emperor has not healtated to the former operation, the Emperor has not healtated to the form of the same times and which has been recently practiced with too much success not to be attempted again.

The mode of loan by intional subscription was at your last session unknown or forgot'en. It has been justified in France by a striking trial, and already imitated in other countries.

Without excluding any other mode, the government has been anxious to inform you in advance of the seame in which it intends making use of the faculty with which you will doubtless invest it by reproducing the terms of the bill accepted by you in your last session.

In voting patriotically the resources for which the government applies to you, you will teach, gentlemen, our enemies, as our allies—you will inform Europe, whose sympathies accompany us, of the firm resolution of the French government and nation to carry on with energy the war which they have undertaken.

And our patient, our heroic army, already proud of the testimonies of gratitude which have emanated from a friendly nation, and highly recompensed by the onlongums of the Emperor, will also receive from the legislative body of France those encouragements which carry with them the means of continuing the course of victory, and causing it to bear proper front.

President of the Section of Finance at the Council of State.

AD VUFERY.

BILL TO AUTHORISE THE MINISTER OF FINANCE TO CONTRACT A LOAN OF 600 MILLIONS OF FRANCE.

BILL TO AUTHORISE THE MINISTER OF FINANCE TO CONTRACT A LOAN OF 500 MILLIONS OF FINANCE.

Art I. The Minister of Finance is authorized to have inscribed on the great book of the public dast the amount of rentes necessary to produce, at the rate of the negotiation, 500 millions of france.

These rentes shall be alienated in such a manner as to rate and conditions as shall best conciliate the interests of the Treasury with facility of negotiation.

A sinking fund of one-hundredth part of the nominal capital of the rentes created in virtue of the preceding authorization, shall be added to the dotation of the Cates of Amortissensent.

Art. 2. The sum raised by the loan shall be applied, under the title of extraordinary resources, to the wants of the year in which it shall be raised.

This bill has been deliberated on and adepted by the Council of State, in the aitting of Dec. 27, 1854.

From the expose des motifs you will see that the loans

From the expose des motifs you will see that the loss is to be applied to the war expenses. It is difficult to

state as yet what the ultimate effect of this loss will be on stocks. The first amountement caused a decline We learn from Spain that the effective force of the Spanish army has been fixed at 70,000 men. A debate had taken place in the Semate relative to Cubs. Mr.

There are two mails from the Sast due. A telegraphic despatch announces that the first division of Ottomas troops, which left Varna, had Isosied in the Crimes.

This is an important fact.

There is really no other news stirring. Notwithstanding the war, the Christmas pantominas draw full houses to all the theatres. Thackeray's new Christmas book, "The Rose and the Ping," is having a large sale. Dickens has not written anything in the shape of a Christmas book. The "Seven Poor Travel-lers," in "Household Words," is attributed to his pen

Wounded officers from the East are dropping in,

are the lions of the day. The Morning Chronicle, as I dare say you are aware has changed bands.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

THE CRIMEA.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM SERANTOFOLD.

The Paris Monteur of Dec. 28 publishes the following from Balaklava, dated the 18th of Dec. —

The situation is excellent, in spite of inevitable delays. Reinforcements continue to arrive. The Napoleon has landed a quantity of supplies, and 1,100 men who had embarised at Constantinople. The first Turkish troops from Varna are beginning to arrive.

Letters from Sebastopol, of the 18th Dec., announce the illness of Prince Menschikoff, and his being replaced by General Oster Sacken. The diamissal of Omer Picha is spoken of.

Prince Menschikoff writes from Sebastopol on the 20th of December —

Nothing new has taken place here.

f December --Nothing new has taken piace here. The weather is ad, and our well directed fire interrupts the enemy's

Nothing new has taken pace interrupts the enemy's works.

The Manchester Ecominer, of Dec. 30 publishes the following as the "latest news from the Crimea:—
Calignami publishes the following despatch, dated Marseilles, 20th.—The Russians had seven hundred meakilled and wounded in their sortie on the 12th. It is again said that the Turkish reinforcements which have left for the Crimea are intended to act against Ferekop. From the 12th to the 20th, eight thousand French and English troops, bound to the Crimea, passed Maita. The Royal Albert, having fifteen hundred English twops on hourd, passed through the Bosphorus. The lena and St. Jame 4 Ulies have left Maita for France.

The Ond. Correspondens has dates from Constantinople to the 18th. The Royal Albert, with eighteen hundred troops on board, has passed through the Rosphorus. Up to the 18th the number of English and French reisforcements to the armies in the Crimea amounted to eighteen thousand men.

The Duke of Cambridge was better.

The Turkish army at Kars was hard pressed by the Russians.

The Turkish army at Kars was hard pressed by the Rusainra.

The correspondent of the Morning Post, writing on the 12th lecember, says —I am greatly afraid that the sick and drad are saily diminishing our strength. The dribbing furaits which daily arrive, after deducting their casuals, to not even replace those who died during the time the drafts occupy on the journey from Egg. land. Take an example. The drards on the 25d Nowmber last, received a draft of nearly 250 rank and the about 50 of this number are dead, and another 100 sick; the remainder do not replace the dead is the main body. The climate plays and havoe with new comers.

the about 50 of this number are dead, and another 100 sick; the remainder do not replace the dead in the main body. The climate plays and havoe with new conners. The number of deaths in the littleh army now in frost of Schastopo must be at least sixty daily, not including the sick and wounded at Scutari. It is with much pleasure we hear that fresh froops are on the way.

In addition to the list I forwarded to you after the sith, as having fallen in the lattle of Inkermann, I may now add a large number who have died of their wounde at Scutari. The numbers reported as having been killed in battle are not the real numbers sarrified—it generally happens that an equal number have died of wounds. The brigade of Guards, which took such as active part on that hard fought day, have lost from wounds only, no less than forty six men, making a total to the brigade of Guada aisne of 240 men as having been killed and died of wounds at the battle of inkermann. A sad less when it is considered how few of the Guards entered action—1,15% rank and file being all they could master. As an instance of the sad effects of the campaign, the brigade in question have lost, since the 5th November up to this date, no less than \$75 or all ranks killed or died of wounds and disease, and as already stated, they have at present not less than 1066 sick. These numbers plainly show the nature of the task we have undertaken. The 97th regiment have lost nearly fifty men, and have no less than 270 sick.

The French ambulances took the whole of the sick of the army to Blaiklava yesterday morning. They numbered upwards of 1,10 men. Their mode of conveyance was by mules. They have ambulance was pure frequently to wait for hours before they are taken on board ship, or into the hospital. To day, it is said, some of the men were isid on the ground and kept there some time, and, according to my informant, several died while lying on the ground. This is a shocking death to die, and med. Againral Hamelin will soon be clieved by Agniral Bruat.

r Edmund Lyone. Admiral Hamelin will soon be relieved by Admiral

Admiral Hameun this of the 6th 10th and 11th, which since the three sorties of the 6th 10th and 11th, which were duly reported, the garrison of Sabastopol has remained mactive.

General Liprandi is manouvoing in the meighborhood of Establava with 40,000 men.

gons, Admiral Frust has captured a fire chipmens Kamiesch. Fr. Permountage Dec. 28, 1854.

The last despatches from Prince Memochiloft, dated the 19th, state that nothing see had occurred up to that time.

The fire of the Russian artillery was well directed, and annoyed the a lice.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION TO ENGLAND.

[From the hunders Threes, Dec. 27.]

If the objects of M. You Custom's mission to this country were confined to the transmission of sertain communications from the Court of Berlin to the Westerm Powers, in the hope of inducing them to enter into aspectate engagements with Prassis, or of limiting the extent of the resolutions in which Austria has already concurred, a very short time would probably suffice to eatily the Prussian entiserry, who is an intelligent man, that he could hardly have arrived at a less featuranto-moment for the King's purpose. We enget, however, that this gentleman is the beaver of no such instructions, and that in visiting England he mercily brings are acting paid letter to the (mers, and instructions, and state of affairs. Prassia has already placed horized to do the present state of the other great fowers of Parope, that she has to claim to believe to the present state of these guestions until she has alopted the principles which move form the heart of the principles which move form the heart of the principles which move form the heart of the trips allhanes of England, France, and Austria, and there is not the slightest disposition on the part of tay of these Fowers to anypend the operations to the political measures they would ofting past in order to smit the convenience of a court which has shown as little disposition to carry on its former engagemental to their legitimate concentences. The effect of M. van Usedom's mission in this country and in France will therefore be absolutely mill and void; one the journey of Coloud von Mantendel to Vienna will probably be equally bewilles. Neverthelegy, there is our point of